

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; Telephone (404) 305-6364.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**History**

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA 2021-0169 (86 FR 50245, September 8, 2021), amending Class D and Class E airspace for eight airports in the south Florida area. Subsequent to publication, the FAA found that the surface E airspace for Miami Executive Airport (formerly Kendall-Tamiami Executive Airport), required updating to mirror the airport's Class D airspace, and was inadvertently omitted from the action. This action corrects this error by amending the surface E airspace for this airport by updating the airport's name and geographic coordinates, as well as removing unnecessary verbiage referencing the Miami Class B airspace.

**Good Cause for No Notice and Comment**

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of Title 5, United States Code, (the Administrative Procedure Act) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency for "good cause" finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without seeking comment prior to the rulemaking. The FAA finds that prior notice and public comment to this final rule is unnecessary due to the fact that there is no substantive change to the rule.

**Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference**

This document amends FAA Order JO 7400.11F, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 10, 2021, and effective September 15, 2021. FAA Order JO 7400.11F is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order JO 7400.11F lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic routes, and reporting points.

**Correction to Final Rule**

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by adding the amended descriptor for the surface E airspace for Miami Executive Airport to the final rule of Amendment Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida.

**Regulatory Notices and Analyses**

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation: (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

**Environmental Review**

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5-6.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

**Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71**

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

**Adoption of the Amendment**

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

**PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS**

- 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

*Paragraph 6002 Class E Surface Area Airspace.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**ASO FL E2 Miami Executive Airport, FL [Amended]**

Miami Executive Airport, FL  
(Lat. 25°38'51" N, long. 80°26'00" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within a 3.5-mile radius of the Miami Executive Airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to

Air Missions. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on July 7, 2022.

**Andreese C. Davis,**

*Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team South, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.*

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**COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY**

**28 CFR Part 814**

**RIN 3225-AA18**

**Collection by Offset From Indebted Government Employees**

**AGENCY:** Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA).

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This direct final rule codifies internal procedural requirements for the offset to employees' salaries by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia as required by the Office of Personnel Management regulations. The OMB regulations require review and approval of this rulemaking by the Office of Personnel Management prior to its publication, CSOSA is publishing this rule as a direct final rule.

**DATES:** This direct final rule is effective October 11, 2022 without further action, unless an adverse comment is received by August 12, 2022. If an adverse comment is received, CSOSA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Paul Girardo, Associate Director, Office of Financial Management, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 633 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul Girardo, Associate Director, Office of Financial Management, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 633 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004; telephone: 202-220-5718; email: [Paul.Girardo@csosa.gov](mailto:Paul.Girardo@csosa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Office of Personnel Management, in its regulations at 5 CFR 550.1104, requires agencies to issue regulations governing the collection of a debt by salary offset. The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) has developed a new regulation in compliance with 5 CFR 550.1104.

CSOSA was established within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government by the *National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997*, Public Law. 105–33, 111 Stat. 251, 712 (DC Code 24–1232, 24–1233). On August 4, 2000, CSOSA, including the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), an independent entity within CSOSA, was certified by the Attorney General as an independent Federal agency.

CSOSA provides supervisory and intervention services to individuals on probation, parole, and supervised release for District of Columbia Code violations. CSOSA also provides supervisory and intervention services to offenders from other jurisdictions in accordance with the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact. PSA supervises, monitors, and provides treatment services to defendants awaiting trial in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court) and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (U.S. District Court).

This part applies to employees of CSOSA and PSA, both hereinafter referred to as CSOSA employees. The CSOSA Director assumes overall responsibility for Agency compliance with this regulation. The CSOSA Director delegates the processing and administration of employee salary offset procedures for PSA employees to the PSA Director.

## I. Background

This direct final rule (hereinafter part) responds to and complies with the requirements of the Office of Personnel Management's regulations at 5 CFR part 550 subpart K, Collection by Offset from Indebted Government Employees.

This part covers internal Agency and government-wide collections of debt through the use of salary offset. Employees will be provided with notice, as set forth in the regulation. The part also notes any exceptions that apply to CSOSA's collection of debts from employees through the use of salary offset. This part also: (1) details the process by which an employee may petition for a hearing; (2) delineates the hearing procedure; (3) specifies how the deductions will be made and the limitations on the amount and duration; (4) specifies the process for liquidating debt from a final paycheck and recovery from other payments due a separating employee; (5) provides information on how interest, penalties, and administrative costs will be assessed.

## II. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

*Administrative Procedure Act (APA):* Because this rule pertains to changes required and approved by the Office of Personnel Management, CSOSA is issuing the rule as a direct final rule without general notice of proposed rulemaking. Any interested person, however, who wishes to submit comments on the rule may do so by writing or emailing the agency at the addresses given above in the ADDRESSES caption. Should CSOSA receive any adverse comments, it will publish a document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule.

*Executive Order 12866 and 13563 (Regulatory Planning and Review):* CSOSA does not anticipate that this direct final rule will have significant economic impact, raise novel issues, and/or have any other significant impacts because it simply implements 5 CFR part 550, subpart K, which require federal agencies to update regulations governing the collection of debt by salary offset. Thus, this direct final rule is not a significant regulatory action under 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under 6(a)(3) of the order.

*Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA):* The Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply. This direct final rule will not directly regulate small entities. CSOSA, therefore, does not need to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis of small entity impacts.

*Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA):* CSOSA has determined that this direct final rule does not impose a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA; therefore, CSOSA is not required to produce any Compliance Guides for Small Entities as mandated by the SBREFA.

*Congressional Review Act:* CSOSA has determined that this direct final rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act, as it is unlikely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; is unlikely to result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, state, or local government agencies or geographic regions; and is unlikely to have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or innovation, or on the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete in domestic and export markets.

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA):* This revision does not impose any Federal mandates on state, local, or tribal governments, or on the private sector within the meaning of the UMRA.

*National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):* This direct final rule will have no physical impact upon the environment and, therefore, will not require any further review under NEPA.

*Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA):* The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the rule does not impose information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

*Executive Order 13132 (Federalism):* This final revision does not have new federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

*Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform):* This direct final rule meets applicable standards of 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 and CSOSA has determined that the direct final rule will not unduly burden the Federal court system.

*Plain Language:* E.O. 12866 and E.O. 13563 require regulations to be written in a manner that is easy to understand. CSOSA has concluded that it has drafted this direct final rule in plain language.

*Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families:* Section 654 of the *Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act*, enacted as part of the *Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999* (Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681) requires the assessment of the impact of this rule on family well-being. CSOSA has assessed this direct final rule and determined that the regulation is required by OPM and the subject activities are required of agencies with debt collection responsibilities.

*Executive Order 13175 (Indian Tribal Governments):* CSOSA reviewed this direct final rule under the terms of E.O. 13175 and has determined that the rule will not have tribal implications.

*Executive Order 12630 (Government Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights):* CSOSA has determined that this direct final rule is not subject to E.O. 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights, because it does not involve implementation of a policy with takings implications.

*Executive Order 13211 (Energy Supply):* This CSOSA direct final rule was drafted and reviewed in accordance with E.O. 13211, Energy Supply. CSOSA has determined that this direct

final rule will not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy and is not subject to E.O. 13211.

#### List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 814

Debt collection; Employee indebtedness; Salary offset.

#### Authority and Issuance

■ In consideration of the foregoing, CSOSA adds 28 CFR 814 to read as follows:

### PART 814—SALARY OFFSET PROCEDURES

Sec.

814.1 Purpose and Scope.

814.2 Definitions.

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814.9 Procedures for hearing and final decisions.

814.10 Method and source of deductions.

814.11 Interest, penalties, and administrative costs.

814.12 Non-waiver of rights by payments.

814.13 Refunds.

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 5514; 5 CFR part 550, subpart K; sec. 8(1) of E.O. 11609, 36 FR 13747, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 586.

#### § 814.1 Purpose and Scope.

(a) *Purpose.* This part prescribes the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's (CSOSA) standards and procedures for the collection of debts owed by CSOSA employees to the United States through voluntary or involuntary Agency salary offset.

(b) *Scope.* (1) This part applies to internal and Government-wide collections of debts, owed by CSOSA employees, through administrative offset from the current pay account of the debtor without his or her consent.

(2) The procedures contained in this part do not apply to—

(i) Any case where an employee consents to collection through deduction(s) from the employee's Agency pay account;

(ii) Debts arising under the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*);

(iii) Debts arising under the tariff laws of the United States;

(iv) Any case where collection of a debt by salary offset is explicitly provided for or prohibited by another statute (*e.g.*, travel advances in 5 U.S.C. 5705 and employee training expenses in 5 U.S.C. 4108); or

(v) Any other debt excluded by the Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), 31 CFR parts 900 through 904.

(3) This part does not preclude a CSOSA employee from requesting waiver of an erroneous payment under 5 U.S.C. 5584, 10 U.S.C. 2774, or 32 U.S.C. 716, or in any way questioning the amount or validity of a debt, in the manner prescribed by the Director. Similarly, this part does not preclude a CSOSA employee from requesting a waiver of the collection of a debt under any other applicable statutory authority.

(4) Nothing in this part precludes the compromise of the debt, or the suspension or termination of collection actions, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711 or other applicable statutory authority.

#### § 814.2 Definitions.

*Administrative offset* means withholding funds payable by the United States to, or held by the United States for, a person to satisfy a debt owed by the payee.

*Agency* means an executive department or agency; a military department; the United States Postal Service; the Postal Rate Commission; the United States Senate; the United States House of Representatives; any court, court administrative office, or instrumentality in the judicial or legislative branches of the Government; or a Government Corporation.

*Creditor agency* means the agency to which the debt is owed, including a debt collection center when acting on behalf of a creditor agency in matters pertaining to the collection of a debt (as provided in 5 CFR 550.1110).

*Day* means calendar day. For purposes of computation, the last day of the period will be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, in which case the next business day will be considered the last day of the period.

*Debt* means an amount determined by an appropriate official to be owed to the United States from sources which include loans insured or guaranteed by the United States and all other amounts due the United States from fees, leases, rents, royalties, services, sales of real or personal property, overpayments, penalties, damages, interest, fines and forfeitures (except those arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and all other similar sources.

*Debt collection Center* means the Department of the Treasury, Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center or other Government agency or division designated by the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to collect debts

on behalf of creditor agencies in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(g).

*Debtor* means a Federal employee who owes a debt to the United States.

*Delinquent debt* means a debt which the debtor does not pay or otherwise resolve by the date specified in the initial demand for payment, or in an applicable written repayment agreement or other instrument, including a post delinquency repayment agreement.

*Director* means the CSOSA Director who is responsible for overall Agency (CSOSA/Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA)) compliance with employee salary offset regulations. The CSOSA Director delegates the processing and administration of employee salary offset procedures for PSA employees to the PSA Director.

*Disposable Pay* means that part of the debtor's current basic, special, incentive, retired, and retainer pay, or other authorized pay, remaining after deduction of amounts required by law to be withheld (other than deductions to execute garnishment orders in accordance with 5 CFR parts 581 and 582). For purposes of calculating disposable pay, legally required deductions that must be applied first include: tax levies pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code (title 26, United States Code); properly withheld taxes, Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), Medicare; health and life insurance premiums; and retirement contributions. Amounts deducted under garnishment orders, including child support garnishment orders, are not legally required deductions for calculating disposable pay.

*Employee* means any individual currently employed by CSOSA or PSA, as defined in this section, including seasonal and temporary employees and current members of the Armed Forces or a Reserve of the Armed Forces (Reserves).

*Evidence of Service* means information retained by the Agency indicating the nature of the document to which it pertains, the date of mailing the document, and the address and name of the debtor to whom it is being sent. A copy of the dated and signed written notice of intent to offset provided to the debtor pursuant to this part may be considered evidence of service for purposes of this part. Evidence of service may be retained electronically so long as the manner of retention is sufficient for evidentiary purposes.

*FCCS* means Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), published in 31 CFR parts 900 through 904.

*Hearing* means a review of the documentary evidence to confirm the

existence or amount of a debt or the terms of a repayment schedule. If the Director determines that the issues in dispute cannot be resolved by such a review, such as when the validity of the claim turns on the issue of credibility or veracity, the Director may provide an oral hearing.

*Hearing official* is an administrative law judge or a hearing officer not under the control of the Director of CSOSA (per 5 CFR 550.1104(d)(7)). A hearing official oversees paper (documentary) and oral hearings and provides a written decision on salary offset issues.

*Paying agency* means the agency employing the individual and authorizing the payment of his or her current pay.

*Salary Offset* means an administrative offset to collect a debt under 5 U.S.C. 5514 owed by a Federal employee through deductions at one or more officially established pay intervals from the current pay account of the employee without consent.

*Waiver* means the cancellation, remission, forgiveness, or non-recovery of a debt owed by an employee to CSOSA or PSA or another agency as required or permitted by 5 U.S.C. 5584, 8346(b), 10 U.S.C. 2774, 32 U.S.C. 716, or any other law.

#### **§ 814.3 Entitlement to notice, hearing, written responses and decisions.**

(a) Except as provided in § 814.4, each employee from whom CSOSA proposes to collect a debt using salary offset under this part is entitled to receive from CSOSA:

(1) A written notice as described in § 814.5; and

(2) An opportunity to petition for a hearing and, if a hearing is given, to receive a written decision from the official within 60 days of holding the hearing on the following issues:

(i) The determination concerning the existence or amount of the debt; and

(ii) The repayment schedule, if it was not established by written agreement between the employee and CSOSA.

(b) [Reserved]

#### **§ 814.4 Exception to entitlement to notice, hearing, written responses, and final decisions.**

For internal collections, the provisions of § 814.3 do not apply to:

(a) Any adjustment to pay arising out of an employee's election of coverage or a change in coverage under a Federal benefits program requiring periodic deductions from pay, if the amount to be recovered was accumulated over four pay periods or less;

(b) A routine intra-agency adjustment of pay that is made to correct an

overpayment of pay attributable to clerical or administrative errors or delays in processing pay documents, if the overpayment occurred within the four pay periods preceding the adjustment and, at the time of such adjustment, or as soon thereafter as practical, the individual is provided written notice of the nature and the amount of the adjustment and point of contact for contesting such adjustment; or

(c) Any adjustment to collect a debt amounting to \$50 or less, if, at the time of such adjustment, or as soon thereafter as practical, the individual is provided written notice of the nature and the amount of the adjustment and a point of contact for contesting such adjustment.

#### **§ 814.5 Notification before deductions begin.**

(a) CSOSA and/or a Debt Collection Center will provide employees notification before deductions begin. Except as provided in § 814.4, agency pay deductions under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 5514 must not be made unless the Director (or authorized designee) provides the employee a written notice at least 30 days before any deduction begins. (For debts outstanding more than 10 years on or before June 11, 2009, see also 31 CFR 285.7(d) for additional notification requirements.) The written notice must state at a minimum:

(1) CSOSA's determination that a debt is owed, including the origin, nature, and amount of that debt;

(2) CSOSA's intention to collect the debt by means of deduction from the employee's current disposable pay account;

(3) The frequency and amount of the intended deduction (stated as a fixed dollar amount or as a percentage of pay, not to exceed 15 percent of disposable pay except as provided in § 814.10) and the intention to continue the deductions until the debt is paid in full or otherwise resolved;

(4) An explanation of CSOSA's policy concerning interest, penalties, and administrative costs, including a statement that such assessments must be made unless excused in accordance with the FCCS as defined in § 814.2;

(5) The employee's right to inspect and copy Government records relating to the debt or, if employee or his or her representative cannot personally inspect the records, to request and receive a copy of such records;

(6) If not previously provided, the opportunity (under terms agreeable to CSOSA) to establish a schedule for the voluntary repayment of the debt or to enter into a written agreement to establish a schedule for repayment of

the debt in lieu of offset. The agreement must be in writing, signed by both the employee and CSOSA; and documented in CSOSA's files;

(7) The employee's right to a hearing conducted by an official arranged by CSOSA (an administrative law judge, or alternatively, a hearing official not under the control of the Director of CSOSA) if a petition is filed as prescribed in § 814.6;

(8) The method and time period for petitioning for a hearing;

(9) The name and address of the office to which the petition should be set.

(10) That the timely and complete filing of a petition for hearing will stay the commencement of collection proceedings;

(11) That a final decision on the hearing (if one is requested) will be issued at the earliest practical date, but not later than 60 days after the filing of the petition requesting the hearing unless the employee requests and the hearing official grants a delay in the proceedings;

(12) That any knowingly false or frivolous statements, representations, or evidence may subject the employee to:

(i) Disciplinary procedures appropriate under 5 U.S.C. chapter 75, 5 CFR part 752, or any other applicable statutes or regulations;

(ii) Penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3731, or any other applicable statutory authority; or

(iii) Criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 1001, and 1002 or any other applicable statutory authority;

(13) Any other rights and remedies available to the employee under statutes or regulations governing the program for which the collection is being made;

(14) Unless there are applicable contractual or statutory provisions to the contrary, that amounts paid on or deducted for the debt which are later waived or found not owed to the United States will be promptly refunded to the employee; and

(15) Proceedings with respect to such debt are governed by 5 U.S.C. 5514.

(b) The Director, as defined in § 814.2, will retain evidence of service indicating the date of mailing of the notice.

#### **§ 814.6 Petitions for hearing.**

(a) To request a hearing concerning the existence or amount of the debt or the offset schedule established by the Agency, the employee must send a written petition to the office designated in the notice of intent to offset, see § 814.5(a)(9), within 15 days of receipt of the deduction notice, stating why the employee believes the determination of the Agency concerning the existence or

amount of the debt is in error or requesting changes to the proposed deduction frequency and amount.

(b) The petition must:

(1) Be signed by the employee;

(2) Fully identify and explain with reasonable specificity all the facts, evidence, and witnesses, if any, that the employee believes support the employee's position; and

(3) Specify whether an oral or paper (documentary) hearing is requested. If an oral hearing is requested, the request should explain why the matter cannot be resolved by review of the documentary evidence alone.

#### **§ 814.7 Petitions for hearing made after time expires.**

(a) If the petition for hearing is filed after the 15-day period provided for in § 814.6, the Director may grant the request if the employee can establish that the delay was the result of circumstances beyond the employee's control, or that the employee failed to receive actual notice of the filing deadline.

(b) An employee waives the right to a hearing, and will have his or her disposable pay offset in accordance with the offset schedule established by the Agency, if the employee:

(1) Fails to file a timely request for a hearing, unless such failure is excused; or

(2) Fails to appear at an oral hearing, of which the employee was notified, unless the hearing official determines that the failure to appear was due to circumstances beyond the employee's control.

(c) The following procedure is instituted upon a failure to appear at a hearing.

(1) In the absence of good cause shown (e.g., illness), an employee who fails to appear at a hearing shall be deemed, for the purpose of this part, to admit the existence and amount of the debt as described in the notice of intent.

(2) If the representative of the creditor agency fails to appear, the hearing official shall proceed with the hearing as scheduled and make a determination based upon oral testimony presented and the documentary evidence submitted by both parties. With the agreement of both parties, the hearing official shall schedule a new hearing date, and both parties shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the new hearing.

#### **§ 814.8 Representation at the hearing.**

(a) The creditor agency may be represented by legal counsel.

(b) The employee may be self-represented or may be represented by an

individual of the employee's choosing, at the employee's expense.

#### **§ 814.9 Procedures for hearing and final decisions.**

(a) *Form of hearings*—(1) *General*. After the employee requests a hearing, the hearing official shall notify the employee of the form of the hearing. If the hearing will be oral, the notice shall set forth the date, time, and location of the hearing. If the hearing will be a review of the written record, the employee shall be notified that he or she should submit evidence and arguments in writing to the hearing official by a specified date, after which the record shall be closed. The date specified shall give the employee reasonable time to submit documentation.

(2) *Oral hearing*. An employee who requests an oral hearing shall be provided an oral hearing, if the hearing official determines that the matter cannot be resolved by review of documentary evidence alone (e.g., when an issue of credibility or veracity is involved). Where an oral hearing is appropriate, the hearing is not an adversarial adjudication and need not take the form of an evidentiary hearing, e.g., the rules of evidence do not apply. Oral hearings may take the form of, but are not limited to:

(i) Informal conferences with the hearing official in which the employee and agency representative will be given full opportunity to present evidence, witnesses, and arguments;

(ii) Informal meetings in which the hearing official interviews the employee; or

(iii) Formal written submissions with an opportunity for oral presentations.

(3) *Paper (documentary) hearing*. If the hearing official determines that an oral hearing is not necessary, the hearing official will make the determination based upon a review of the available written record.

(4) *Record*. The hearing official shall maintain a summary record of any hearing conducted under this part. Witnesses who testify in oral hearings will do so under oath or affirmation.

(b) *Written decision*—(1) *Date of decision*. The hearing officer shall issue a written opinion stating his or her decision, based upon documentary evidence and information developed at the hearing, as soon as practicable after the hearing, but not later than sixty (60) days after the date on which the hearing petition was received by the creditor agency, unless the employee requested a delay in the proceedings, in which case the 60-day decision period shall be extended by the number of days by which the hearing was postponed.

(2) *Content of decision*. The written decision shall include:

(i) A statement of the facts presented to support the origin, nature, and amount of the debt;

(ii) The hearing official's findings, analysis, and conclusions, including a determination whether the employee's petition for hearing was baseless and resulted from an intent to delay creditor agency collection activity; and

(iii) The terms of any repayment schedule, if applicable.

#### **§ 814.10 Method and source of deductions.**

(a) *Types of deductions*. Unless the debtor employee and the Director have agreed to an alternative repayment arrangement under § 814.9, a debt shall be collected in lump sum or by installment deductions at officially established pay intervals from an employee's current pay account.

(b) *Limitation on amount of deduction*. Ordinarily, the size of installment deductions must bear a reasonable relationship to the size of the debt and the employee's ability to pay. However, the amount deducted for any pay period must not exceed 15 percent of the disposable pay from which the deduction is made, unless the employee has agreed in writing to the deduction of a greater amount, as outlined in § 814.10(c) and/or a higher deduction has been ordered by a court under section 124 of Public Law 97-276 (96 Stat. 1195).

(c) *Duration of deductions*—(1) *Lump sum*. If the amount of the debt is equal to or less than 15 percent of the employee's disposable pay for an officially established pay interval, the debt generally will be collected in one lump-sum deduction.

(2) *Inability to pay lump sum*. If the employee is deemed financially unable to pay in one lump sum or the amount of the debt exceeds 15 percent of the employee's disposable pay for an officially established pay interval, the debt shall be collected in installments. Except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, installment deductions must be made over a period not greater than the anticipated period of active duty or employment.

(d) *When deductions may begin*. (1) Deductions will begin on the date stated in the notice of intent, unless an alternative repayment agreement under § 814.9 has been accepted or the employee has filed a timely request for a hearing.

(2) If the employee files a timely petition for hearing as provided in § 814.6, deductions will begin after the hearing official has provided the

employee with a hearing and a final written decision has been rendered in favor of the Agency.

(e) *Liquidation from final check.* If an employee retires, resigns, or the period of employment ends before collection of the debt is completed, the remainder of the debt will be offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716 from subsequent payments of any nature (e.g., final salary payment or lump-sum leave) due the employee from the paying agency as of the date of separation.

(f) *Recovery from other payments due a separated employee.* If the debt cannot be satisfied by offset from any final payment due the employee on the date of separation, the Director will liquidate the debt, where appropriate, by administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716 from later payments of any kind due the former employee (e.g., lump sum leave payment).

#### **§ 814.11 Interest, penalties, and administrative costs.**

Debts owed to the Agency shall be assessed interest, penalties and administrative costs in accordance with FCCS, 31 CFR 901.9.

#### **§ 814.12 Non-waiver of rights by payments.**

An employee's involuntary payment, of all or any portion of a debt being collected under 5 U.S.C. 5514 must not be construed as a waiver of any rights which the employee may have under 5 U.S.C. 5514 or any other provision of contract or law, unless there are statutory or contractual provisions to the contrary.

#### **§ 814.13 Refunds.**

(a) CSOSA will promptly refund amounts paid or deducted under this subpart to the appropriate party, when:

(1) A debt is waived or otherwise found not owing to the United States (unless expressly prohibited by statute or regulation); or

(2) The employee's paying agency is directed by an administrative or judicial order to refund amounts deducted from his or her current pay.

(b) Refunds do not bear interest unless required or permitted by law or contract.

**Richard S. Tischner,**  
Director.

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**BILLING CODE P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

### **Office of Foreign Assets Control**

#### **31 CFR Part 589**

#### **Publication of Ukraine-/Russia-Related Web General Licenses 2 and 10**

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Publication of web general licenses.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued in the Ukraine-/Russia-Related Sanctions program: GL 2 and GL 10, each of which was previously issued on OFAC's website and is now expired.

**DATES:** GL 2 expired on September 26, 2014, and GL 10 expired on October 1, 2016. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for additional relevant dates.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202-622-2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202-622-4855; or Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, 202-622-2490.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic Availability**

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: [www.treas.gov/ofac](http://www.treas.gov/ofac).

##### **Background**

On March 6, 2014, the President, invoking the authority of, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13660, "Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Ukraine" (79 FR 13493, March 10, 2014). In E.O. 13660, the President determined that the actions and policies of persons including persons who have asserted governmental authority in the Crimean region without the authorization of the Government of Ukraine that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

The President subsequently issued E.O. 13661 of March 16, 2014, "Blocking Property of Additional

Persons Contributing to the Situation in Ukraine" (79 FR 15535 March 19, 2014), and E.O. 13662 of March 20, 2014, "Blocking Property of Additional Persons Contributing to the Situation in Ukraine" (79 FR 16169, March 24, 2014), both of which expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in E.O. 13660. On May 8, 2014, OFAC published the Ukraine Related Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 589 (which have since been reissued and renamed the Ukraine-/Russia-Related Sanctions Regulations), to implement E.O. 13660, E.O. 13661, and E.O. 13662 (79 FR 26365, May 8, 2014).

On September 12, 2014, pursuant to authorities delegated from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of OFAC issued Directive 4 under E.O. 13662. Directive 4, as originally issued,<sup>1</sup> prohibited, among other things, the provision, exportation, or reexportation, directly or indirectly, of goods, services (except for financial services), or technology by U.S. persons or within the United States in support of exploration or production for deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale projects that have the potential to produce oil in the Russian Federation, or in maritime area claimed by the Russian Federation and extending from its territory, and that involve any person determined to be subject to Directive 4, its property, or its interests in property.

Also on September 12, 2014, OFAC, in consultation with the Department of State, issued GL 2, pursuant to E.O. 13662, to authorize, through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, September 26, 2014, certain activities prohibited by Directive 4 under E.O. 13662 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of operations, contracts, or other agreements involving persons determined to be subject to Directive 4 and that were in effect prior to September 12, 2014.

On December 19, 2014, the President, in order to take additional steps to address the Russian occupation of the Crimea region of Ukraine, issued E.O. 13685, "Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to the Crimea Region of Ukraine" (79 FR 77357, December 24, 2014), pursuant to the national emergency declared in E.O. 13660 and expanded by E.O. 13661 and E.O. 13662.

On August 31, 2016, OFAC, in consultation with the Department of State, issued GL 10, pursuant to E.O. 13685, to authorize, through 12:01 a.m.

<sup>1</sup>Directive 4, as originally issued, was replaced and superseded by an amended version of Directive 4, issued October 31, 2017.